

ENGLISH CORE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) *This paper is divided into two parts: A and B. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.*
- (iii) *Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.*

PART - A (40 Marks)

READING (20 Marks)

1. Read the passage given below.

- (1) The name of Florence Nightingale lives in the memory of the world by virtue of the lurid and heroic adventure of the Crimea. Had she died — as she nearly did — upon her return to England, her reputation would hardly have been different; her legend would have come down to us almost as we know it today — that gentle vision of female virtue which first took shape before the adoring eyes of the sick soldiers at Scutari. Yet, as a matter of fact, she lived for more than half a century after the Crimean War; and during the greater part of that long period all the energy and all the devotion of her extraordinary nature were working at their highest pitch. What she accomplished in those years of unknown labour could, indeed, hardly have been more glorious than her Crimean triumphs; but it was certainly more important. The true history was far stranger even than the myth. In Miss Nightingale's own eyes the adventure of the Crimea was a mere incident—scarcely more than a useful stepping-stone in her career. It was the fulcrum with which she hoped to move the world; but it was only the fulcrum. For more than a generation she was to sit in secret, working her lever: and her real life began at the very moment when, in the popular imagination, it had ended.
- (2) She arrived in England in a shattered state of health. The hardships and the ceaseless effort of the last two years had undermined her nervous system; her heart was pronounced to be affected; she suffered constantly from fainting-fits and terrible attacks of utter physical prostration. The doctors declared that one thing alone would save her—a complete and prolonged rest. But that was also the one thing with which she would have nothing to do. She had never been in the habit of resting; why should she begin now? Now, when her opportunity had come at last; now, when the iron was hot, and it was time to strike? No; she had work to do; and, come what might, she would do it. The doctors protested in vain; in vain her family lamented and entreated, in vain her friends pointed out to her the madness of such a course. Madness? Mad — possessed—perhaps she was. A demoniac frenzy had seized upon her. As she lay upon her sofa, gasping, she devoured blue-books, dictated letters, and, in the intervals of her palpitations, cracked her febrile jokes. For months at a stretch she never left her bed. For years she was in daily expectation of death. But, she would not rest. At this rate, the doctors assured her, even if she did not die, she would become an invalid for life. She could not help that; there was the work to be done; and, as for rest, very likely she might rest ... when she had done it.

- (3) Wherever she went, in London or in the country, in the hills of Derbyshire, or among the rhododendrons at Embley, she was haunted by a ghost. It was the spectre of Scutari—the hideous vision of the organisation of a military hospital. She would lay that phantom, or she would perish. The whole system of the Army Medical Department, the education of the Medical Officer, the regulations of hospital procedure ... rest? How could she rest while these things were as they were, while, if the like necessity were to arise again, the like results would follow? And, even in peace and at home, what was the sanitary condition of the Army? The mortality in the barracks was, she found, nearly double the mortality in civil life. “You might as well take 1,100 men every year out upon Salisbury Plain and shoot them,” she said. After inspecting the hospitals at Chatham, she smiled grimly. “Yes, this is one more symptom of the system which, in the Crimea, put to death 16,000 men.” Scutari had given her knowledge; and it had given her power too: her enormous reputation was at her back—an incalculable force. Other work, other duties, might lie before her; but the most urgent, the most obvious of all was to look to the health of the Army.
- (4) One of her very first steps was to take advantage of the invitation which Queen Victoria had sent her to the Crimea, together with the commemorative brooch. Within a few weeks of her return, she visited Balmoral, and had several interviews both with the Queen and the Prince Consort. “She put before us,” wrote the Prince in his diary, “all the defects of our present military hospital system and the reforms that are needed.”
- (5) She related the whole story of her experiences in the East; and, in addition, she managed to have some long and confidential talks with His Royal Highness on metaphysics and religion. The impression which she created was excellent. “We like her very much,” noted the Prince, “She is very modest.” Her Majesty’s comment was different—“Such a head! I wish we had her at the War Office.”
- (6) But Miss Nightingale was not at the War Office, and for a very simple reason: she was a woman. Lord Panmure, however, was (though indeed the reason for that was not quite so simple); and it was upon Lord Panmure that the issue of Miss Nightingale’s efforts for reform must primarily depend. That burly Scottish nobleman had not, in spite of his most earnest endeavours, had a very easy time of it as Secretary of State for War. He had come into office in the middle of the Sebastopol campaign, and had felt himself very well fitted for the position, since he had acquired in former days an inside knowledge of the Army—as a Captain of Hussars.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the eleven given below. (1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) Florence Nightingale first instinct of kindness began
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) with the sick soldiers at Scutari | (b) after Crimean war |
| (c) in England | (d) after her visit to Balmoral |
- (ii) In what condition did she return to England?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) mentally worn out | (b) physically and mentally tired |
| (c) in a shattered physical state | (d) new zeal for life |
- (iii) The medical advice given to her for her survival was
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) trying new physical exercise | (b) absolute and prolonged rest |
| (c) new medicine | (d) new treatment |
- (iv) The thing that haunted Florence and made her restless was
- | |
|---|
| (a) her need to go back to war |
| (b) her inability to have an active life |
| (c) the hideous vision of the organisation of military hospital |
| (d) the dream of making new laws |
- (v) Florence’s main priority in bringing all the changes she wanted was:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) to make a political statement | (b) to work again |
| (c) Army’s health | (d) her own health |

- (vi) In Balmoral she met _____ .
- (a) military officials (b) Queen and Prince Consort
(c) wounded soldiers (d) a committee of nurses
- (vii) Florence took advantage of the invitation to meet the royal family by:
- (a) asking for political support
(b) asking for funds for her project
(c) showing the defects of the military hospital system
(d) showing the need for new army force
- (viii) Florence lived for _____ years after the Crimean war.
- (a) Forty (b) fifty (c) eighty (d) twenty
- (ix) The impression that Florence left on the queen after their long conversation is that:
- (a) She was modest (b) She was modest and extremely smart
(c) she was kind (d) She was shrewd
- (x) Synonym of endeavour is
- (a) devour (b) regret (c) struggles (d) hurdles
- (xi) “had felt himself very well fitted for the position” replace the “very well fitted” word with a suitable one word from the given choice.
- (a) Good (b) Interesting (c) Aspirational (d) Suitable

2. Read the passage given below.

- Globalisation is the way to open businesses, improve technological growth, economy, etc. at the international level for all countries. It is the way in which manufacturers and producers of the products or goods sell their products globally without any restriction. It provides huge profits to the businessmen as they get low cost labour in poor countries easily. It provides a big opportunity to the companies to deal with the worldwide market.
- Globalisation helps to consider the whole world as a single market. Traders are extending their areas of business by treating the world as a global village. Earlier till the 1990s, there was a restriction on importing certain products which were already manufactured in India like agricultural products, engineering goods, food items and toiletries. However, during the 1990s there was a pressure from the rich countries on the poor and developing countries to allow them to spread their businesses by opening their markets. In India the globalisation and liberalisation process was started in 1991.
- After many years, globalisation brought about a major revolution in the Indian market when multinational brands came to India and started delivering a wide range of quality products at cheap prices. Prices of good quality products came down because of the cutthroat competition in the market. Globalisation and liberalisation of the businesses in India have flooded the market with quality foreign product but has affected the local Indian industries adversely to a great extent resulting in the job loss to poor and uneducated workers. Globalisation has been a bonanza for the consumers, however, a loss to the small-scale Indian producers.
- Globalisation has had some very positive effects on the Indian consumer in all sectors of society. It has affected the Indian students and education sector to a great extent by making study books and a lot of information available over the internet. Collaboration of foreign universities with the Indian universities has brought about a huge change in the field of education.
- Globalisation of trade in the agricultural sector has brought varieties of quality seeds which have disease resistance property. However, it is not good for the poor Indian farmers because the seeds and agricultural technologies are costly. It has brought about a huge revolution in the employment sector by the spread of businesses like cottage, handloom, carpet, artisan carving, ceramic, jewellery, and glassware, etc.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the eleven that follow.

(1 × 10 = 10)

- (i) Globalisation helps in opening business at international level of all countries by
- letting people communicate freely
 - letting buying and selling of manufactured goods happen without any restrictions
 - letting countries charge heavy duty on exported goods
 - curtailing travel and tourism
- (ii) Businessmen reap huge profits with the advent of globalisation because
- they make them deal in shady exchange away from the government's regulation
 - they cut down the cost of raw materials
 - they get low cost labour in poor countries easily
 - they get discount on local products
- (iii) Globalisation commenced in India in
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) 1990 | (b) 1991 | (c) 1992 | (d) 1993 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
- (iv) Prior to 1990 the products that had restrictions on importing are :
- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| (a) agricultural products and engineering goods | (b) food items and toiletries |
| (c) meat and poultry | (d) both a and b |
- (v) Multinational brands came to India worked in India's favour because
- quality goods at lower price were available due to the stiff market competition
 - they made quality products that were only affordable to a select few
 - they came up with the new unseen products
 - they relied on foreign investors for capital
- (vi) An adverse affect of globalisation in India is
- decrease in wages of workers
 - local business closing resulting in job loss for poor and uneducated people
 - increase in pollution
 - decrease in worker numbers
- (vii) "Globalisation has been a bonanza for the consumers" meaning for consumers it is
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) like winning the jackpot | (b) like a grand festival |
| (c) a special service | (d) a privilege |
- (viii) The Indian students and education sector has reaped the benefits of globalisation by:
- getting cheap books
 - getting access to a lot of books and information via the internet
 - collaborating with foreign universities
 - both b and c
- (ix) "Globalisation has had some very positive effects on the Indian consumer in all sectors of society" meaning for the Indian consumers globalisation has been:
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| (a) very uplifting | (b) very lucrative | (c) refreshing | (d) impactful |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
- (x) Pick a suitable title for the given passage.
- Globalisation and liberation a closer look
 - Globalisation and its effects on Indian society
 - Globalisation the future of trade and business
 - Why we need globalisation in this world
- (xi) "for the poor Indian farmers" replace poor with a suitable word/phrase :
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) despicable | (b) pathetic |
| (c) economically challenged | (d) money pinching |

LITERATURE (20 Marks)

3. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY TWO of the three given by answering the questions that follow. (4 + 4 = 8)

A. "The master ought not to heal the wound of this white man," he said bluntly to Hana. "The white man ought to die. First he was shot. Then the sea caught him and wounded him with her rocks. If the master heals what the gun did and what the sea did they will take revenge on us."

- (i) Who was the speaker?
(a) Sadao (b) The cook of Sadao's family
(c) the gardener of Sadao's family (d) Sadao's driver
- (ii) How did the white man got hurt?
(a) Shot and then wounded by the rocks of the sea
(b) Beaten and bruised by the locals at the beach
(c) Caught by fisherman and beaten badly
(d) Slipped and broke his bones
- (iii) According the speaker what kind of fate did the white man deserve?
(a) The white man should be saved.
(b) The white man should be handed over to the police.
(c) The white man ought to die.
(d) The white man needed to heal and leave fast.
- (iv) Which words mean retribution in the given passage?
(a) Bluntly (b) Heals (c) Wounded (d) Revenge

B. Louisa was pretty worried when I told her all this, and didn't want me to look for the third level any more, and after a while I stopped; I went back to my stamps. But now we're both looking, every weekend, because now we have proof that the third level is still there. My friend Sam Weiner disappeared! Nobody knew where, but I sort of suspected because Sam's a city boy, and I used to tell him about Galesburg...

- (i) What did the narrator told Louisa?
(a) About the place out of time in third level (b) About his obsession of stamps
(c) About his dream (d) About his friend Sam
- (ii) Who's the "we" looking for it "every weekend"?
(a) The narrator and Louisa (b) The narrator and his friend Sam
(c) The narrator and his grandfather (d) None of these
- (iii) What happened to Sam ?
(a) Sam disappeared. (b) Sam went to Galesburg.
(c) Sam went to buy more stamps. (d) Sam ran away with Louisa.
- (iv) Which word in the passage means the same as conjectured?
(a) Worried (b) Stopped (c) Disappeared (d) Suspected

C. Mukesh's family is among them. None of them know that it is illegal for children like him to work in the glass furnaces with high temperatures, in dingy cells without air and light; that the law, if enforced, could get him and all those 20,000 children out of the hot furnaces where they slog their day light hours, often losing the brightness of their eyes. Mukesh's eyes beam as he volunteers to take me home, which he proudly says is being rebuilt.

- (i) According to the above extract, if laws to be enforced, it would bring about change and relief in the lives of about
(a) less than two hundred children (b) twenty thousand children
(c) hundred children (d) ten thousand children

- (ii) The pronoun 'them' used in the first line refers to
 (a) rag-pickers (b) children
 (c) bangle-makers (d) Mukesh and his friends
- (iii) Mukesh belonged to a family of
 (a) farmers (b) teachers
 (c) motor mechanics (d) bangle-makers
- (iv) The above extract has been taken from
 (a) The Lost Spring (b) The Last Lesson (c) The Third Level (d) The Enemy

4. Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY ONE of the two given by answering the questions that follow. (1 × 4 = 4)

A. And such too is the grandeur of the dooms
 We have imagined for the mighty dead;
 All lovely tales that we have heard or read;
 An endless fountain of immortal drink,
 Pouring unto us from the heaven's brink.

- (i) Name the poet.
 (a) Kamala Das (b) Pablo Neruda (c) John Keats (d) Adrienne Rich
- (ii) Who's the might dead here?
 (a) The ones that died as gods (b) Ones that died on the battlefield
 (c) The ones that died for a noble cause (d) The ones that died for greed
- (iii) What lovely tales is the poet referring to?
 (a) Tales of bravery and sacrifice (b) Tales of blood bath
 (c) Tales of loss and death (d) Tales of great love
- (iv) Which word in the lines has the same meaning as eternal?
 (a) Grandeur (b) Imagined (c) Mighty (d) Endless

OR

B. ... old
 familiar ache,
 my childhood's fear,
 but all I said was,
 see you soon,
 Amma,
 All I did was smile and smile and smile...

- (i) What does the phrase, 'familiar ache' mean ?
 (a) Pain of being separated from her mother (b) A pain of finding her mother old
 (c) pain of learning new things (d) Pain of accepting old age
- (ii) What was the poet's childhood fear ?
 (a) Fear of losing herself (b) Fear of growing old too soon
 (c) Fear of losing her mother (d) Fear of death
- (iii) What does the repeated use of the word 'smile' mean ?
 (a) Means the poet is happy.
 (b) It signifies that the poet tried to hide her true feelings under the garb of false smile.
 (c) Means the poet has no worries in her mind.
 (d) Means the poet is enjoying the mood.

- (iv) What did the poet tell her mother?
 (a) The poet said “see you soon” to her mother. (b) The poet asked her mother to smile.
 (c) The poet did not say anything to her mother. (d) The poet said goodbye to her mother.
5. **Attempt any eight questions of following from the ten given below.** (1 × 8 = 8)
- (i) Which fairy tale did Derry refer to in the story while talking to Mr Lamb?
 (a) Snowwhite (b) Cinderella (c) Sleeping beauty (d) Beauty and the beast
- (ii) The type of experience Douglas faced as a child that led to his irrational fear of water and drowning is called
 (a) Nightmare (b) Memory (c) Trauma (d) Epilepsy
- (iii) Evans had escaped prison _____ times before.
 (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 5
- (iv) Which of the themes are not a part of the poem Keeping Quiet?
 (a) Futility of war (b) Suspension of harmful human activities
 (c) Saving the earth (d) Child labour
- (v) “The massive weight of Uncle’s wedding band” whose finger is the line referring to?
 (a) Kamala Das’ mother’s finger (b) Pablo Neruda’s
 (c) Adrienne Rich’s aunt (d) Children of the slum
- (vi) Jo was _____ years old.
 (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
- (vii) What does Stephen mean by ‘from fog to endless night’ ?
 (a) the poor condition of the slums (b) his tired soul
 (c) the bleak future of the slum children (d) his sadness
- (viii) The main theme of Deep Water is:
 (a) Appreciating nature and water again (b) Childhood memories
 (c) Facing one’s fear and overcoming it (d) Ambition and desire
- (ix) John Keats and his style of finding hope and comfort from nature is called as _____.
 (a) Romantic (b) Classical (c) Metaphysical (d) Realistic
- (x) Name of the newspaper Charley saw in the third level.
 (a) The World (b) The Globe (c) The Daily (d) The Tribunal

PART - B (40 Marks)

WRITING (16 Marks)

6. **Attempt any one of the following :** (1 × 3 = 3)
- A. You are Manpreet/Anushka. You have planned a two week creative writing workshop to be arranged to inspire and educate young aspiring writers of Modern School, Bangalore to hone their creative writing skills. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words, stating the objective of the cause, also provide the necessary details and requesting students to participate in the workshop.
- OR**
- B. Write an advertisement looking for a female front office assistant for your company Max Pharma & Co,
7. **Attempt any one of the following :** (1 × 3 = 3)
- A. Draft an invitation on behalf of Mr & Mrs Raj Karan of 38, Kamal Kunj, Varanasi, which they may use to invite their friends and relatives on the 5th birth anniversary of their son Nikhil at their residence on 28 December 20XX.

OR

B. Draft a formal reply accepting an invitation to be present on the occasion of the wedding of Ankush S/o Mr & Mrs Shankar of 24, Green Park Road, Kanpur. You are Vikram Gaur of Raja Ki Mandi, Agra.

8. **Attempt any one of the following :** (1 × 5 = 5)

A. You are Kirti/Ketan of, 63, Civil Lines, Delhi-42. You saw an advertisement in The Hindu for the post of accountant in a reputed firm. Write an application in 120-150 words to the The Area Manager Gayatri Consultants 2, Barakhamba Road New Delhi-47, giving your detailed bio-data.

OR

B. Write a letter to the Telegraph bringing to the light the reckless driving that is quite rampant these days. You are Sangeeta from DS Apartments, Kolkata.

9. **Attempt any one of the following :** (1 × 5 = 5)

A. Write an article in 120-150 words throwing light on child abuse and what we can do to prevent it.

OR

B. Write a report on the recently held cycling rally in Delhi in association with the sports and tourism department.

10. **Attempt ANY FIVE out of the six questions given below, in 30-40 words each.** (2 × 5 = 10)

- (i) What were the contents of the package left by the peddler as a Christmas gift for Edla Willmansson?
- (ii) 'All we have to fear is fear itself.' When did Douglas learn this lesson?
- (iii) Why did Gandhiji tell the court that he was involved in a 'conflict of duties'?
- (iv) The author says that Seemapuri is a place on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it, metaphorically. What is the meaning of her statement?
- (v) Why does Stephen Spender say that the pictures and maps in the elementary school classroom are not meaningful?
- (vi) Why did M Hamel feel regretful on the last day of his class?

11. **Attempt ANY TWO out of the three questions given below in 30-40 words each.** (2 × 2 = 4)

- (i) Why did the General spare the American soldier?
- (ii) Why does Jo think the Skunk's mother was stupid?
- (iii) Comment on the ending of the play On The Face Of It.

12. **Answer any one of the following questions in about 120-150 words.** (1 × 5 = 5)

A. According to the poet, what is it that human beings can learn from nature (Keeping Quiet).

OR

B. How did the instructor make Douglas a good swimmer?

13. **Attempt ANY ONE out of the following questions in 120-150 words** (1 × 5 = 5)

A. What did Derry's mother think of Mr Lamb?

OR

B. Give a character sketch of Charley.